The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 50. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875. NO. 4.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	$ 3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. Aug.5,'74-6mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 29, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS. HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA!
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C!
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

100,000
ENVELOPES
JUST RECEIVED
AT JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE.
Also,
BLANK BOOKS, all kinds,
ENVELOPES, every description.
Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, and a thousand and one other useful articles, for sale at the *Journal Blank Book and Stationery Store.*

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1800.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

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JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

A young French girl having been unfortunate in love, resolved to commit suicide. Before going to bed she filled her chamber with the most ordorous flowers, and having completely closed the room, covered up her head and went to sleep. She was found in an unconscious state about noon the next day, and, although by great medical skill she was recalled to life, her reason had fled. She imagines that she has been transported to the kingdom of flowers, and has become a marigold, &c., &c.. &c.—*Story in Waverly Magazine of Jan.* 2, 1875.

Transported.

BY J. W. WELCH.

O'erwhelmed by fell deception's gloom,
Despair's resolve her soul pervades :
She seeks the silence of the tomb
To lose her grief amid its shades.

Affrighted by the monster's form,
When clad in garments fringed with gore,
She fain would check his murderous arm,
And find some easy passage o'er.

A happy thought, let odors sweet
Perfume the path my feet must tread ;
A painless dart my life-blood greet
And place me 'mid the sleeping dead.

* * * * * * *

Awake! is this the land of death?
Nay! See the lillies blush and bow
Their greeting. Ah I feel their breath
In kisses on my fevered brow.

Exquisite beauty steeps my soul
In oceans of ecstatic bliss;
Did I a thousand earths behold
I'd leave them all to enter this.

'Tis sweet, unburdened, to recline
Upon the grassy hillock's breast,
Commingling with the spicy vine
Which wreaths with green its spangled crest.

To woo the sportive butterfly,
Whose dewy wings my temples fan ;
He lingers ere he passes by—
How like the mocking flat'rer man ?

Ah! he is gone ; 'tis very strange
No smoth'ring sighs my bosom heave :
No demon forms my vision range,
And weirdly in my fancy live.

'Tis past, and I'm content to dwell
'Mid floral splendors evermore ;
No earth-born grief can e'er dispel
The joys which light this fairy shore.

The Story-Teller.

MY SOLEMN VOW.

BY BARBARA BACON.

Charles Lamb has said that "the children of the very poor have no young times." Then we were not very poor, in the old, grim, crazy looking house where I passed my childhood, for we had young times; and I knew nothing of poverty until I was forced to leave it. I know that our landlord lived in a new house, and that his daughter wore fine dresses, but I felt no regret in the comparison; for the squire and his daughter lived alone, while our house was alive with children; and I would not exchange the music of their laughter, nor the patter of their darling little feet for the wealth of Crœsus.

How well I remember the time that Stephen DeGrey drove up to the door for the second time with his prancing horses. (Stephen DeGrey was my father's second cousin.) He did not alight, but seeing my father at the window, beckoned him out.

"Where is the little black-eyed sprite I saw here last week?" he queried.

"My Mary?" returned my father.

"Yes, your Mary."

Then he threw the reins over the dasher of his phæton, and in his practical way made my father what he termed a great offer.

"No doubt the child is comfortable and happy here," I heard him say, "but wouldn't it be wicked to let such an uncommon chance go by?"

"Mary!" called my father; and I went out.

"Would you like to go to Tangle-Brier to live?" he said, patting me lovingly on the head.

"And you, and mother and the children?" I asked.

"No; you alone."

"No, indeed, sir."

"What, not ride away in this handsome carriage, and dress like your beautiful cousin Amy?" said Mr. DeGrey. "Beautiful as the day, and as dull as thunder," he added, in a lower tone.

"Oh, no sir."

And then feeling a great stirring behind my eyes, and disliking to show my tears, I ran in. Soon after I heard Mr. DeGrey drive away. I crept out of my hiding-place only to find a group of sad faces. There I read my verdict. I was going away from everything I loved.—Stephen DeGrey had discovered in a previous visit that I could learn (as he expressed it) "with my eyes shut," and possessed the idea that I might be of use to his only daughter, whose lack of brilliancy was a source of constant worriment to her indulgent father.

Shall I ever forget the last time that we gathered about the tea-table in that homely old kitchen, or the danties that somehow my mother managed to provide, because it was the last meal. Ah, me! how hard I tried to hide my tears because so many eyes were full. How, in spite of every effort on my part, my food seemed choking me to death. I remember that I left the table, and knelt before the dying embers upon the hearth. I can yet feel the tender touch of my father as he lifted me upon his knee. I glanced for an instant into his eyes; tears fell upon my upturned face; the sight was more than my heart, already full, could bear; a sob, sad and full, sounded in every part of that dismal old kitchen. I laid my head upon his breast and cried all the bitterness out of my heart.

Just as the short winter afternoon closed in Mr. DeGrey returned; a hat, (reader, it was by no means lovely) was tied with trembling fingers under my quivering chin, and amidst tears, blessings and farewells, I road away.

When we had reached the bend in the road I looked back; my mother was still watching at the wicket.

Full of trouble and so excited, I scarcely know what I did. I laid my hand on Mr. DeGrey's arm and made a vow.

"God sparing my life," I said, "until my head is grown in wisdom, my heart in firmness, and my shoulders shaped for the burden, I will shrink from no sacrifice, be a coward in no battle that will win comfort and joy for those I leave behind!"

"How old are you?" asked Mr. DeGrey, abruptly.

"Twelve, sir."

He gave a long whistle. We rode in silence for many hours, it seemed to me. In truth, the night was far advanced when we reached Tangle-Brier. The house was the best; its furnishings the finest I had ever seen, and in the midst of all this splendor Mrs. DeGrey and her daughter awaited our coming. I looked upon Amy DeGrey's face of marvelous beauty, and thought it the finest one in the world; but for a certain lack of expression I should think so still, for never in nature or art have I seen anything so beautiful. I was her companion for five years, sharing with her every advantage.

Adjoining Tangle-Brier was an old dilapidated, uninhabited mansion. Signs of former grandeur were still visible. We used often to wander over its deserted grounds, and imagine histories of its predecessors. The former owner had died abroad, and the heir of the estate had never taken possession.

So I lived at Tangle Brier three years, and then Amy and I were sent to a neighboring academy. Here, night after night, I studied with her the same lessons, she having, apparently, learned as perfect as myself, but in class she was never able to give a correct answer. She could not retain.

When we had been at school nearly three years Mrs. DeGrey wrote that the present quarter would be our last. Mr DeGrey's business called him abroad, and we were to finish our studies at home under a private tutor; she had already advertised. In the same letter she told us that Maple Hill was to be brought to life again; repairs were going on, and its owner was to take immediate possession. Mrs. DeGrey had not seen Mr. Rivers, but had been told that his wealth was great and his state a bachelor.

"Do you know," said Amy, as she unwound her beautiful hair, "that I've always imagined myself mistress of Maple Hill?"

"Its owner may be an idiot!" I answered.

"What matters? His wealth is fabulous; you know papa has been unfortunate of late, and it would be terrible to be poor!"

I had been castle-building for years, and, reader, pardon me, the foundation of my castles had been wealth. My thoughts constantly reverting to my kindred, could conceive of no other plan. I had lived at Tangle-Brier long enough to know that money was the corner-stone of that establishment, whose everything run smoothly, and all was peace.

At the close of the quarter we returned to Tangle-Brier. Maple Hill was inhabited, and Mrs. DeGrey's advertisement had been answered.

"Strangest of all things!" said Mrs. DeGrey, "the applicant is Mr. Rivers' agent; he having no present need of his services, will treat with me for a tutorship."

"Engage him, mamma!" cried Amy. "In that way we shall see a great deal of his lordship," meaning Mr. Rivers. "Let us go over at once."

Mrs. DeGrey readily assented, and we started on foot for Maple Hill. In the handsomely-furnished parlor we awaited Sir John, for Mrs. DeGrey was making this a call of ceremony as well as business. Directly I heard the shuffling of half-paralyzed feet; as the sound drew near a half grunt, half groan was audible; a servant opened the door, and there entered the most perfect specimen of old age it has ever been my lot to meet.

I looked instinctively at Amy, but saw no sign of disappointment. We arose; introductions took place; and he greeted us cordially. During the next twenty minutes he entertained us with an account of his diseases—five of which were incurable—and having told us that he was world worn and exhausted, concluded by saying that he intended to marry and settle down at Maple Hill.

The conversation now turned; Mr. Rivers' agent was mentioned. He spoke of him in the highest praise as a gentleman and scholar. He said Mr. Gordon was about to leave his service, for no fault of his own, but for reasons which he could not now explain.

He pulled the bell cord as he spoke, and the servant again appeared.

"Tell Mr. Raphael I wish to see him," he said.

When Raphael Gordon entered the room, Amy and her mother were so much engaged with Mr. Rivers, that I do not think they heard the door open or close. You would scarcely believe, to watch this beauty, that she had ever spoken to a half dozen gentlemen in her life. In fact she displayed all the art of a woman of the world in her manœuvres to make a lasting impression.

Her efforts were not without effect; for when he arose to introduce his agent and make his adieus, he bent his trembling head, and kissed Amy's hand.

A thousand little shivers crept up my spine. Amy smiled as though well satisfied; and having assured Mrs. DeGrey that her call would be returned at the earliest moment possible, Mr. Rivers hobbled out.

I can scarcely describe the character of Raphael Gordon's looks, his supple symmetry, his frequent smile; his glorious eyes, once seen, could never be forgotten.

Amy talked a great deal about Mr. Rivers in the days that followed "Not such a very young, to be sure," she said, "but such a *nice* old gentleman."

I ventured to ask "what there was nice about him." She pouted, but would not answer.

While we were chatting, an elegant carriage, drawn by a pair of spirited horses, halted before the gate. I waited until the driver opened the door; the identical "nice old gentleman" crept out—then I went to my room.

Amy came to my room shortly. Mr. Rivers had come to take the young ladies out; would I go?

"No."

"Not to please me!" she persisted.

"Not to please the whole world!"

In perhaps ten minutes, I heard the hall door close, and looking out of my window, I saw Amy entering the carriage, followed by Mr. Rivers.

I was more than surprised; I was thoroughly disgusted. She came into my room two hours after, as talkative as a magpie. "She had had such a delightful ride, and Mr. Rivers said——"

I cut her short. "Don't, Amy, the bare idea makes me sick!"

She went out muttering something of which I caught the word "envious," and slammed the door.

The next week we commenced our studies. Who could not advance under a tutor like Raphael Gordon? Surely one smile would repay hours of study.

We studied school-fashion—regular terms and regular sessions. As the first quarter neared its close, Mrs. DeGrey proposed an examination. All the young people in the neighborhood were invited to join us.

For the best composition, Mrs. DeGrey offered a prize—a pair of gold bracelets—valued at ten pounds.

Then, with her whole might, she set to work for Amy. Night after night she puzzled her brain over the paper that was to pass for Amy's composition.

It was the night before examination. I had read over my composition for the last time, when Mrs. DeGrey tapped at my door.

"I've brought in Amy's composition," she cried. "I should like to compare it with yours."

I put my paper in her out-stretched hand; she read and returned it.

"Mary, has Mr. Gordon seen this?" she whispered.

I replied in the negative.

"Did any one know upon what subject you intended to write?"

"No one in the world," I answered.

She drew her chair closer. "Mary, if you surrender all claims to this, I will buy you a pair of bracelets that will match the prize in beauty and value."

"They would not compare with my dress nor station." I answered, "and I do not want them."

As I uttered these words a groan as from some one in pain, reached my ear. I listened, the sound was not repeated. Mrs. DeGrey put into my hand five crisp ten dollar notes, and left the room.

The door closed. I took from my desk an unsealed letter, it bore this inscription:

Mr. Edward Deane,
Westonville,
(State.)

Into this I tucked the ten pounds and retired. And next day Amy read my composition as a production of her own.

She was welcome to the letter, and the congratulations that followed, so far as I was concerned. The letter in my pocket and the great things I believed it would do for the living inmates of an humble dwelling far away, recompensed me more than fame ever can.

There was one cloud in my sky however. During my recitations I failed to receive my usual reward; my master's smile and kindling eye. Anything but to see the face averted that had always looked on me with more than kindness.

I hastened away after the exercises were over, anxious to deposit my letter before night came on. When I retraced my steps the twilight was fast deepening.

I was thinking over the events of the day, and above all arose the fact of my teacher's displeasure. "When I get to Tangle-Brier he will be gone," I said "without one look or word. Was it not enough that I should be deprived of the daily presence and wise counsel of him I had learned to love so well?"

Thus I mused; and there just in the bend I saw him coming. I scarcely remember what I said as we met. I raised a troubled eye to his face, hoping to see the old look again; but no, he was still cold and unnatural.

"Miss Deane, what evil spirit possessed you that you should go on for months with the appearance of the best principles and good sense, and in the eleventh hour prove you were devoid of either."

"I never boasted of my principles or good sense," I replied angrily. "Neither am I to blame for other people's blunders!"

"But you have shuddered at the idea of Amy being wedded to Mr. Rivers for his wealth; and last night you were guilty of an act, which if less frightful in its consequences, is no more to be expected of a true woman. You gave countenance to a lie. You helped to impose on your neighbors, your teacher and friends; and this for the paltry sum of ten pounds. Mary Deane, for months I've watched you jealously, fearfully, and loved you with my whole heart! Day by day I've searched your heart, your eye, your sayings for some sign of this love of gold? With what art you hid it, and how by a slight accident I found it out. Dropping my watch-key from my breast pocket, as I reached out to close my shutter, I hurried down to search for it; and there beneath your window I heard the words that sent the blood to my heart with a pain that blinded me! Oh! Mary, how could you?"

In spite of his cutting words, I loved him never so well. I took both his hands in my own.

"You are mistaken, my dear sir; indeed you are! I never possessed a pound before in my life, and for myself never desire to; but over the hills there, struggling with poverty and sickness, live those who haunt me waking and visit all my dreams. When I left them I vowed that I would shrink from no sacrifice that would win them comfort. The bit of fame that I sold last night was the first sacrifice I have ever had it in my power to make. I was thinking of medicine and comfortable things the ten pounds would buy; it is already on its way to them."

He gathered me in his arms. "God bless you, Mary, love them all well; only me that I may come in for a share. Can you love me after such cruel words?"

So it was settled there in the gloaming. When I re entered the house out of which I had gone with so little gladness, I was Raphael Gordon's promised wife.

Three months later we were quietly married; and having decided that our tour should take us among my kindred I thought my happiness complete.

The carriage stood ready at the door. "We have an hour yet," said Raphael. "Let us go over and bid Mr. Rivers goodbye."

As we approached the house Mr. Rivers and several of the servants came out and waited upon the piazza to receive us Mr. Rivers led us into the house. He appeared very strange, and I thought he had been taking too much champagne. He closed the door, and with a step as youthful as my own, he came to me.

"Mrs. Gordon, the play is played out," he said. "Raphael Gordon is the real owner of Maple Hill, and I, plain John Rivers, am his confidential agent and friend." He handed me a package. "Mr. Gordon has made over a part of his fortune to you, to use as you see fit. May you experience nothing but happiness as mistress of Maple Hill, and consider me at all times your devoted servant, John Rivers."

My first thoughts were of Amy. "How will Amy bear the disappointment?" I said.

"Why, I was trying to invent some plan of escape when fortune aided me. Your cousin got news from abroad that her father had made a happy hit in speculation, doubling his fortune. The owner of Maple Hill lost attraction at once, and in less than twenty-four hours I received a note of dismissal. So you see all is fair in love; and your humble servant is as heart-whole as though Amy DeGrey had never lived; and Mr. Gordon has not been married for his wealth, the fear of which has been the terror of his life."

Woman-like I twitted my husband of giving countenance to a lie, and imposing on his best friends, etc.

And oh! the happy days that followed in the old house at home. And no peace can exceed that which possessed me, as I lifted the cause of poverty, and raised the drooping heads that had been so long bent beneath its power.

I am happy at Maple Hill, Amy no longer flirts with our "nice old gentleman," and Raphael Gordon, the prince of good husbands, blesses the day that he turned tutor and escaped being married for his wealth.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

Reading for the Million.

The Local Newspaper.

Americans read more newspapers than any other people, and have more, better, and cheaper ones to read, because they are the most intelligent, active, and progressive nation the sun shines upon; and the perfection to which the American press of this day has attained, will be the marvel and pride of our age and race.

But we desire especially to call attention, now, to the place so well filled by the *local* press, which makes especial effort to bring into prominent relief the business and interests of some particular locality, and while it leaves the broader and wider fields to the enterprising dailies, selects some prescribed quarter upon which to concentrate all its efforts.

To insure success in the midst of such active competition and in the face of so great disadvantages, it is apparent that the *local paper* must have the united and generous support of the people where its lot is cast; as it will certainly receive a willing response from any community which knows how to appreciate, at its true value, so much labor expended for its benefit. Certainly none can give this support unwillingly or grudgingly, when they remember the direct and immediate advantage flowing from a general and hearty recommendation to one's immediate neighbors and friends of what he has to sell, or can manufacture, or desires to announce.

Then, too, to know, of a Saturday evening, as you open the well-filled columns, redolent of friends and home, that every page will bear the mark of some familiar hand, and discourse upon some topic of especial domestic interest, is indeed a delight which the more stately daily, and even the monthly magazine wrapped in the daintiest of covers, often fail to impart.

Give a hearty support, then, to the *local* journal; send in your subscriptions cheerfully and promptly, and with an expression of lively good will for the hard working editor and his corps of assistants; remember the character of a place—whether alive or dead—whether liberal or parsimonious—whether progressive or at a dead level of fossilized stupidity—is better reflected and oftener demonstrated by an inspection of its columns than in any other way. The editorial, the occasional article, the selected news, and the advertisements displayed, will at once be a sure guide to the intellectual, moral, social and business status of that community.—*East Boston Advocate.*

Grumblers.

The grumbler sees nothing to be thankful for at any time. If the sun shines it shines too much for him; at any rate, its shining is a matter of course and requires no sign of acknowledgement. With these people the weather is generally bad. It is too something all the time. The trouble is that no matter what the weather be, no matter where they meet, there is always a cloud upon their brows, a dark atmosphere of mental fog surrounding their persons.—Try to be sunshiny yourself; endeavor to dispel the mist, and it only circles around, settling down again as before. Yet such people are sometimes cheerful, and even entertaining. They might be so always. It is a sin for them to be otherwise.—They may praise God in words morning and night; but with the unthankful countenance, the sour look, there is no religion in it. People may have no moral or religious right to constantly carry with them a demeanor and countenance born of wilful persistence in finding fault and living in a moral atmosphere of fog.

The Long Fast.

It is well known that bears go without food for many weeks in the winter, wrapped in a long sleep. Hunters do not agree about their condition when they awake. Some say they are fat and in good order for the table; others that they are lean and unfit for shooting. But all agree that they sleep for weeks without caring for food.

The male fur seals can fast even longer than bears. They reach the breeding islands the first of May, and leave about the middle of August. Each selects a spot about ten feet square, and never leaves it, unless driven away by men or by a stronger seal, until the time for migration. During all this time he never eats nor drinks, but guards his wives and children with a watchful care never relaxed. So, at least, the natives report, who have watched their habits for many years. How they manage to live and keep their strength is a mystery not easily explained. But nature has made some provisions for them, as they seem to fare well.

A Pretence.

"I can't afford it—yet I must, I must have it." No, you must not; that's a mistaken idea of yours; don't knuckle to all the exactions of society, and run into debt just because you want to be as well dressed as your wealthy neighbor. If the money standard is the one that regulates the social circle to which you are looking, place your purse and your character in the balance, and then decide whether that is the place for you. Do not entertain the notion that you can draw in advance on your monthly wages, or borrow an occasional "ten" to pay for this "fine suit," or that "gold-headed cane," and maintain thereby a worthy standing in any society. If you would make the most of your time and talents, cast from you the cloak of false appearance, and reveal yourself as you are—industrious and worthy, even if poor, and find friends who will help you to be honest by valuing you for yourself alone.

A GREENHORN sat a long time very attentively musing upon a cane bottomed chair. At length he said, "I wonder what fellow took the trouble to find all them ar holes and put straws around 'em?"

A RHODE ISLAND man carries $200,000 life insurance, and if he even takes cold in the head, the companies rush down three or four doctors to feel his pulse.

WE honor God only by imitating, we only imitate Him by living holily.

Letter from Mercersburg.

MERCERSBURG, PA., Jan. 19, 1875.

Mr. Editor:—We were not aware that any of our former letters to the JOURNAL were meant for the notice of any special one. The JOURNAL is intended more especially for the readers of the county; we have endeavored to make our articles interesting to them and in particular to those of them who may be interested in our welfare here, yet that illustrious "Albert" of Ursinus imagines that my last letter was intended for "his special notice" and thereupon comes at us with the quill, jumping to conclusions and dealing in personalities generally, which of course displays a very high tone of culture.

Now, Mr. Editor, we do not wish to "bore" you or your readers, but we *do* desire your further indulgence for a very brief letter in order to show you the inconsistency of his last attack and the contradictory statements of the two letters.

In closing his last the gentleman says my remarks "were uncalled for." The gentleman is well aware of the fact that they were only a reply to the reflections he endeavored to cast upon us, which had it not been for the wrong impression which might be left on the minds of your readers, we would have passed it by unnoticed. What meaneth the expressions, "hiding their deceitful heads behind their vulture wings," "the hermit life in the convent" and others, the gentleman need only see his own conscience to know that he has nothing to justify him in the use of such language, besides this the honored President of the College of which he is a member, when he saw his first letter told him "he ought not to write such articles."

As regards the "standard of scholarship," we said nothing about that before, neither will we say any thing now, we will just compare his own argument to show the contradiction. In his first letter you will find the following: "Since most of your readers are unacquainted with the design and workings of the institution we represent, and in fact, were unaware of its existence, etc., etc.," and in the last you will find these words: "we merely reiterated a common statement, that the course of study here is much higher than at similar institutions, and gave our principal authors, etc., etc.," in the first place he did not give a single author, which any one can see by referiag to his first letter, and in the second place how can it be a "common statement," when according to his own words, "most of your readers are unaware of the existence of the institution," why this contradiction?

We will close, earnestly hoping that we will not have occasion to say anything more on this subject. B.

Vegetarianism in Germany.

A Vegetarian Society in Germany publishes a tract for general distribution, in which, under the heading: "How Do We Live?" occurs the following summary:

1. We slay no animal for food, and consume none of the product of such slaughter.

2. Our daily bread, is sweet, and consists of grain (wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats), which we grind coarsely, and bake; also of millet, rice, peas, beans, lentils, &c., which we boil. To these we add especially all kinds of fruit.

3. We avoid all stimulating condiments, such as pepper, ginger, nutmeg, cloves, garlic, mustard, &c.

4. We thirst, therefore, seldom, and drink little. We avoid spirits (beer, wine, brandy, etc.,) also tea, coffee and vinegar, and drink water, or the pure juice of fruit mixed with water.

5. We avoid all other stimulating nerve-blunting indulgences, especially the hateful tobacco, smoking, chewing and snuffing.

6. Cleanliness of the whole body and the hardening of the same is with us a rule of life, and especially do we care for the normal activity of the skin as the condition of sound health.

7. We subsist, also, very much upon the air, and take care that it shall be pure and fresh where we live, where we work, and especially where we sleep.

8. The heavenly sunlight is our life, therefore we allow it to penetrate our dwellings, in order that these may be dry and the air therein healthful.

9. Work, bodily and mental, is our delight. We seek healthful and useful labor, and love conflict; but only against superstition and all unnaturalness.

10. We aim at moderation in all things, as the true condition of enjoyment.

11. We reject all medicinal poisons, and everything that can act injuriously upon the blood.

12. Through soundness of body we seek soundness of mind, and through soundness of mind we act again upon the body, and thus secure for both a higher degree of enjoyment than is possible under the usual flesh eating mode of life, with its consequences.

Number of Type in a Newspaper.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, in an article on "how mistakes happen in newspapers," figures up the number of types used in a newspaper the size of the *Eagle* at 600,000, *i. e.*, the actual number of bits of metal arranged and re-arranged every day in preparing a newspaper of that size for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as one of the most exact and particular of all the handicrafts, but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the finest machinery would render the type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a great deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard. We read once in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work, or mosaic work, containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months, or even years of labor in producing it, and people go to see it as a great curiosity, but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that which the printer does every day, for minuteness of detail and accuracy of fitting. The man who does the first is looked upon as an artist—a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up or turned the wrong way, it is not observed in the general effect—but if the printer, in fitting ten times as many pieces together in a single day, puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it, and is amazed at "the stupid carelessness of those printers."

AN UNCLE left eleven silver spoons to his nephew in his will, adding, "He knows the reason I have not left him the whole dozen." The nephew had stolen one.

The Coming Wife.

She is a little bit of a woman, all patience and sunshine, and I'd spoil the best silk hat that money could buy, for the privilege of lending her my umbrella in a rain storm.

She's married and she's got an old rhinoceros of a husband. He makes a practice of coming home tight at 11 o'clock every night, and has for years, and he can't remember that she ever gave him a cross word about it. When he falls into the hall she is waiting to close the door and help him back to the sitting-room, where a good fire awaits him. She draws off his boots, puts a pair of nice warm slippers on his feet, unbuttons his collar, helps him off with his coat, and all the time she is saying:

"Poor Henry! How sorry I am that you had this attack of vertigo! I am afraid that you will be found dead by the roadside some night."

"Whazzer mean by vertigo?" he growls; but she helps him off with his vest, and pleasantly continues:

"I'm so glad you got home all right. I hope the day will come when you can give more of your time at home. It is dreadful how your business drives you."

"Wuz business, eh—what yer talking 'bout?" he replies.

"Poor one—how hot your head is!" she continues, and presently he breaks down and weeps and exclaims:

"Yes sur—and's a 'oman—roaring self out 'bout's eyes—wuzhin wuz dead!"

Next morning she never refers to the subject, but pleasantly inquires how he slept, and if his mind is clear. His boots may be missing, and he yells out:

"Wher's thunder's my boots?"

"Right here, my dear!" she replies, and she hands them out, all nicely blacked up.

If she wants a dress, or a hat, or a cloak, and he yells out that household expenses are eating him up, she never "sasses" him back, nor tells him that she could have married a Congressman, nor declares that she will write to her mother and tell her just how it is.

"That's so my dear, times are hard," she says, and she gets up just as good a dinner as if he had left her fifty dollars!

He may come home tight at supper time, but she is not shocked. She remarks that it is an unexpected pleasure to have him home so early, and she pretends not to notice his stupid look. He sees three chairs where there is but one, and in trying to sit down he strikes the floor like the fall of a derrick!

"Whazzer jaw shat chair 'way for?" he yells, and she replies:

"It's that hole in the carpet—I knew you would stumble!" and she helps him up and brings him a strong cup of tea.

They do not keep a servant, and when cold weather comes she never thinks of planking herself down in a chair opposite him and saying:

"Now then, you'll either get up and light the fires or there won't be any light—mark that, old bulldhead!"

No, she don't resort to any such base and tyrannical measures. When daylight comes she slips out of bed, makes the fires, warms his socks, and then, bending over him, she whispers:

"Arise, darling, and greet the fadeless morn!"

He's sick sometimes, and I've known that woman to coax him for two straight hours to take the doctor's medicine, turn over his pillow twenty-two times, keep a wet cloth on his head, pare his corns down, and then wish she had a quail to make him some soup. When he gets into a fight down town and comes home with his ears bitten up and his nose pointed to the north east, she inquires how the horse happened to run away with him, and she says she is so thankful that he wasn't killed. She has an excuse for everything, and she never admits that any one but herself is to blame about anything. Lor' bless her—I hope she'll slip into Heaven, and never be asked a question.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"De Pervisions, Josiar."

A sprightly looking Fayetteville darkey, oscillating between twenty and twenty-five summers, overtook an old negro on the street the other day, and wedging him in a fence corner, proceeded to acquaint him with all the gorgeous provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. Young Africa imparted to Old Africa a flood of valuable information, thusly:

"Well, Uncle Billy, Sumner's Civil Rights bill has passed de Senate ob de United States without a murmur."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we called pussons is 'gainst to see whose pervisions is in de pot. We are gwine to be allowed to ride free on de railroads, smoke in de ladies' car, and put our feet on de pervisions ob de seats whenever we dam please."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to stop at de hotels and set at de head ob de table, and hab de biggest slices ob de chickens, and lay around in de parlor, and spit on de carpets, and make de white trash hustle demselves and wait on us widout grumbin, and whenever de boss ob de concern shows a bill at us, we'll hab him sent to Washington and obscured in de plenipotentiary."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to go to white schools, and set up on de platform wid de teacher, and learn gobography, triggernometry, gehominy, Latin, Dutch, French, Choctaw, algebery, rhematics, de rule of three, and de diarrhea."

"Good lawd! is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to be buried in stolie coffins wid lookin' glasses on top ob dem, and dey will hab to carry us on a hearse to de grave-yard, and bury us on top ob de white folks, so when de day ob resurrection am arrived and de angel Gabriel come "tooten" along, he'll sing out thro his trumpet: "All ob you enlisted gemmen rise fust!" And say, Uncle Billy, de pervisions of dat bill—

"What's dat you say 'bout pervisions, Josiar?"

"Well, Uncle Billy, as I was gwine on to state, de pervisions of dat bill—"

"Stop right dere, Josiar. You say dere's pervisions in dat bill?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. De pervisions ob de bill—"

"Stop right dere, Josiar. If dere's pervisions in dat bill, I want a sack ob flour dis berry minnit. Dem de stealin in de ladies' car, and de gehography, and de Latin, and de diarrhea, and de stolie coffins! I want der pervisions, Josiar

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The election of a United States Senator, at Harrisburg, by a Joint Convention of the two Houses, on last Wednesday, passed off quietly, and Hon. William A. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield county, received the entire Democratic vote over Hon. John Allison, Republican, of Mercer county. The State Ring, a combination which has, heretofore, manipulated the Republican party in its own interests, refused to allow its adherents to vote a complimentary vote for Hon. John Scott, who led all other candidates in caucus, because he was not of their clique. These fellows, sleek and fat from long feeding at the public crib, have been able to control the party machinery up to the present, *but we tell them now that they shall no longer make hewers of wood and drawers of water of the Republican masses of Pennsylvania.* They may have learned this from the result of the late election. They may be able to manipulate nominating conventions and little caucuses, but when they come before the people it will be the fault of the people if the nominees set up by them are elected! This thing of a dozen or two of men dictating all our nominations and treating those who are not of them, as enemies of the party, must be rectified.—As the case now stands it makes no difference to thousands of Republicans, who are outside of the Ring, whether the Republicans or Democrats are successful. They are left out in the cold any way. They have no part nor lot in the distribution of the party rewards. Democratic triumphs are the only corrective for this sort of thing. Of course it will be said that if certain Republicans cannot rule they are disposed to ruin. We deny any such intention. We only ask to be treated like white men; like active members of the same family; and if this cannot be done, (and it has not been done heretofore,) a divided house must be the consequences.

We can characterize the treatment of Mr. Scott as simply an outrage upon every sense of propriety and decency. For six years Mr. Scott has been a most acceptable Senator to every part of the State. No word of reflection for neglect of duty or incompetency has been heard throughout the broad acres of the Commonwealth. He has ever been at his post and no truer Republican ever occupied a seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States. Honest, able and faithful, he has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his peers, and simply because he could not become a party to the filling of appointments, with the members of a clique, to the exclusion of worthy, honorable and upright Republicans, who would not stoop to such political charletanry, he was "cut" by this Ring, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, and the complimentary vote, which should have been accorded to him, by every sense of courtesy and decency, was denied. It was a direct and positive thrust at every friend of Mr. Scott in the State. Had there been a solitary substantial reason for this conduct we might be led to regard it in a different light, but as it is, we can see nothing but the ugly insult of a set of *honorable* (?) men, bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder to defraud their fellow Republicans out of their legitimate share of political rewards. It may be an honorable and laudable purpose, but it reminds one very much of a pack of hungry coyotes.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

In the State Senate, Mr. Ermentrout, of Berks, introduced an act amendatory of the law of libel, that from and after the passage of this act, in the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury shall find that the same was written or published from good motives, or for justifiable ends, or that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants.

No conviction shall be had of a defendant or defendants on a prosecution for libel whose vocation is the publication of a newspaper for writing or publishing such alleged libel, anywhere, except within the county where the paper is edited and printed.

That in the trial of all prosecutions for libel exception to any decision of the court may be made by the defendant or defendants, and a bill thereof shall be sealed in the same manner as is provided and practiced in civil cases, and the defendant or defendants, after conviction and judgment upon the verdict, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court, which removal shall delay or stay the execution of the judgment or sentence until the same is reviewed and decided by the Supreme Court.

☞ The Senate Committee on Railroads, at a special meeting held Saturday, decided to report adversely on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill and all other measures referred to them proposing Government aid or subsidy for railroads, with the exception of Scott's Pacific Railroad bill, which was not acted on, but laid over until Monday. The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special says that from what is known of the views of the Senate Committee on Railroads, it is considered impossible that Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad bill can be reported favorably.

☞ When the correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in criticising the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, disparages Hon. George H. Spang, of Bedford, who occupies the fourth place on the Judiciary General Committee, by stating that he is a distiller, he simply shows his ignorance. Mr. Spang is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He fills the bill in every particular.

☞ Hon. H. H. Mateer, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for a number of Legislative and Executive documents.

LOUISIANA.

THE TRUE STORY!

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPTED USURPATION!

HOW WILTZ WAS DEFEATED!

The Republicans Present their Side of the Case!

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The following was submitted to the Kellogg Legislature yesterday:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee selected to prepare a statement of the revolutionary proceedings in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 4, beg leave to submit the following statement, and recommend that it be immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully: Jas. S. Matthews, Chas. W. Lowell, George Drury, W. P. Southard, and R. R. Ray.

The returns of the election held November 2, 1874, as promulgated by the proper returning officers thereof, according to law, showed that there were elected to the House fifty-three Republicans, fifty-three Democrats, and there were five seats for which the returning officers had made no returns, which were referred, for the decision of the right to hold them, to the General Assembly. The whole number of the House of Representatives is one hundred and eleven; a quorum is a majority of the members elected, and was at the time fifty-four. A quorum when the whole number is seated is fifty-six. A few days prior to the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly, a posse of unauthorized persons secretly kidnapped A. G. Cousin, a Republican member, and by force and violence conveyed him out of the city, under color of a pretended charge of embezzlement, fifty miles across Lake Ponchartrain, to a distant parish, where they held him in confinement until after the day for the meeting of the General Assembly. They afterward released him, the very men who made the charge going on his bond, and acknowledging that their object in arresting and detaining him was to break the Republican majority. Certain parties, meanwhile, sought, by the payment of several thousand dollars to certain Republican members, to bribe three of them to vote for the Democratic nominee for Speaker. Attempts were made to kidnap other Republican members. Public and repeated threats were made for weeks previous to the 4th of January, of violence and assassination toward certain Republican members of the General Assembly. These threats and menaces were repeated, confirmed, and indorsed by the press of the Opposition throughout the State. In consequence of information in his possession, that organized violence was intended, and would be used to influence the organization of the House, the Governor placed the State House under the military command of General H. J. Campbell, of the State militia, who was ordered to assist and sustain the police. Under this order General Campbell excluded from the building, on Monday, all but officials of the State Government, members of the General Assembly and persons claiming to be members, judges, members of Congress, and members of the United States civil, military and naval forces. The constitutional provisions for the organization of the House are as follows:

ART. 23. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 34. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualification, election, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 36. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, if the desire of two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

The law governing the organization of the House is as follows:

Section 44, Article 28, approved November 30, 1872—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate of last General Assembly a list of names of such persons as, according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly; and it shall be the duty of said Clerk and Secretary to place the names of Representatives and Senators elect so furnished upon the roll of the House and Senate respectively, and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary, respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and none other, shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or Senate. Nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with Article 34 of the Constitution.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, January 4, the State House being surrounded by an excited crowd of several thousand persons, the members assembled in the hall of the House, and the Chief Clerk called the roll. Immediately afterward, or a little before the Clerk had finished the announcement of the number of members who answered to their names, which was 102, Mr. Billieu, representative from Lafourche, moved that L. A. Wiltz, representative from Orleans, be elected temporary Speaker. The Chief Clerk replied that a legal motion was to elect a Speaker.

Mr. Billieu, paying no attention to the protest of the Clerk, proceeded hurriedly to publish his own motion, against the protest of all the Republican Representatives. The motion was put in a quick and excited manner, and not in a loud voice, and was voted for only by a portion of even the Democratic members. The negative was not put at all. Mr. Wiltz having previously taken position near the Clerk's desk, as quick as thought, upon putting the motion, without waiting for any announcement of the vote, sprang to the Speaker's desk where the Clerk was standing, seized the gavel from his hand, pushed the Clerk violently off the stand, and declared himself temporary Speaker.

Following him was W. T. Houston, the first justice of the peace in the parish of Orleans, who took from his pocket a book, looking like a Bible, and proceeded to go through the form of administering the oath. Mr. Wiltz, as temporary Speaker, assumed to administer the oath to the members *en masse*, against the protest of the Republican members. Some Democratic members then made a motion to elect Trezevant Clerk. Wiltz put the motion and declared it carried. Trezevant at once sprang forward and took the Clerk's chair. Immediately after, in a hurried and excited manner, a Mr. Flood was elected Sergeant-at-Arms upon a motion by a Democratic member. Also, a motion was made from the same side of the House, that a number of Assistant Sergeant at Arms be appointed by the Chair, which the Chair declared carried, when a large number of persons at once appeared wearing badges on which were printed "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms."—While all the above motions were being put, the Republican members objected and called for the yeas and nays, all of which were disregarded by the acting Speaker.

Colonel Lowell, a Republican member, made the point of order that the constitution of the State allowed any two members to call for the yeas and nays on any motion.

Wiltz declared the point of order not well taken. (See constitutional provision above.) The pretended House then proceeded, in defiance of law, to swear in five additional Democratic members, to wit: Joseph Bright, of Bienville, Charles Schuyler and John L. Scales, of De Soto; C. C. Dunn, of Grant, and George S. Kelley, of Winn, by which the Democrats gave themselves a majority. The Republicans protested against this violence and lawlessness, but their protests were disregarded. The Democrats then assumed to elect a permanent chairman. Wiltz declared himself elected after going through the usual form, after having received, as he claims, 55 votes, which included the five men seated in violation of law, the Republican members withdrawing, not voting deeming the proceedings illegal. About the time of the withdrawal of the Republican members Wiltz gave, or caused, instructions to be given to the persons assuming to be Sergeants-at-Arms not to allow any one to pass out of or enter the House. Great commotion at once ensued, and quite a number of knives and revolvers were drawn and displayed in a threatening manner. Most of the Republican members had already left the room, amid great confusion, when Mr. Dupree of Orleans, a Democratic member, moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the House. The motion prevailed, and a committee, of which Dupree was chairman, was appointed to wait on General De Trobriand, and request the interference of United States troops to preserve the peace. In a short time the committee returned, accompanied by General De Trobriand and staff. Upon the appearance of the General upon the floor loud applause came from the Democratic side of the House.

General De Trobriand moved to the Speaker's desk. Mr. Wiltz stated, in substance, the reason of his being summoned, and informed him of the impossibility of his enforcing order and preserving peace. General DeTrobriand, in substance, (the committee being unable to get the exact words,) asked Mr. Wiltz whether it was not possible for him to preserve order and keep peace without calling on him as a United States officer. Mr. Wiltz replied it was impossible. He had already instructed his Sergeants at-Arms to do so. Then Gen. DeTrobriand took action in the matter, and quiet was restored with little trouble. Mr. Wiltz then assured Gen. DeTrobriand that his coming had prevented bloodshed, and as your committee is reliably informed on motion, thanked him, in the name of the General Assembly of Louisiana, for his prompt response to the summons of the House, and the General retired.

The Republican members then signed and presented the following application to the Governor, requesting that the legal members be put in possession of the Hall:

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.

To His Excellency William Kellogg, Governor:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members-elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, assembled at the hall of the House, in the State House, at 12 M. this day, and answered to the call made by the clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law and an attempt made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We, therefore, invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members elect that we may attend to the performances of our duties.

Respectfully,

[Here follow the signatures of fifty-two members, including the following:]

I have consented to sign this document on the ground that the Conservative members of the House have set the precedent by appointing a special committee to wait on General DeTrobriand, who immediately appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by said special committee.

ROBERT F GUICHARD,
Representative of St. Barnard.

This was signed by fifty-two legally elected and returned members. In response to this application, the Governor applied to the military force of the United States to assist his officers in expelling the intruders and disturbers of the peace, and preserving order, which assistance was rendered, and by it order was restored. When the Republican members returned to the hall, following General DeTrobriand, at his request and under his protection, and attempted to follow him through the door, the Sergeant at Arms at the door, by order of Wiltz, closed the door in their faces, and forcibly prevented them from entering. They were not allowed to enter until the attention of General DeTrobriand was called to the fact, and at his order the Republican members were admitted and the five intruders were expelled. The Democratic members, with Wiltz at their head, then withdrew, and the House then proceeded to organize according to law.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of Secretary of State,
NEW ORLEANS, January 6.

I hereby certify that the foregoing fifty-two signatures are genuine names of members declared elected to the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as certified by the Returning Board of said State, and as by me certified to the Clerk of said House of Representatives, as required by law.

R G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

I certify that the foregoing protest contained the genuine signatures of fifty-two members of the House of Representatives, whose names are upon the list furnished me by the Secretary of State, in conformity with law, and I further certify that all of the said members answered to their names at roll-call made by me at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday the 4th day of January, being a majority of all members present.

WILLIAM VIGARS,
Chief Clerk of House of Representatives.

Pinchback Again Elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The Kellogg Legislature to day adopted a concurrent resolution to go immediately into the re election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback as United States Senator, in order to silence all doubts and questioning as to his title to a seat in that body. So suddenly was this movement made that Pinchback's opponents were apparently struck dumb No effort being made to check the programme, Pinchback was placed in nomination and received the following votes: Senate, 18 to 5; House. 48 to 7.

Our New York Letter.

Beecher Tilton.—The Post Stedman.—Diptheria and Scarlet Fever.—Broadway Schools.—Defective Flues.—The New Mayor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE BEECHER–TILTON NASTINESS.

At last Beecher and Tilton have locked horns in the legal arena, and the world is expected to look on breathless. Tilton gained the first advantage by having the trial of the case transferred from Judge McCue to Judge Neilson, which both sides appeared to consider very important.—Beecher came into Court after the room was crowded, and took his seat. The newspapers speak of him as unchanged in appearance, but I know better. I sat within three feet of him, and where I could study his face at leisure. He HAS changed. He is older than he was a year ago—older in appearance far beyond what a year should have made. There is a look of anxiety, a sort of worn, haggard expression that to me was absolutely painful. Tilton is ten years older for his experience, and even jaunty Frank Moulton shows the effects of the strain. By the way, as Tilton came into Court he passed within a foot of Beecher, and the eyes of the two met squarely. It would be difficult to interpret the meaning of their glances, but it did seem to me that Tilton had the best of the encounter. He kept his eye fixed on his antagonist without anything ugly or wicked in the look, but with the expression of a man who believed himself to be in the right.—And Beecher's bearing was equally undaunted.

The result of the trial cannot be predicted. But from the fact that so far nothing new has been introduced, it is safe to presume that nothing new will be. The public will doubtless be treated to the same old scandals—the counsel will twist the evidence each to his own side, the jury will get their wise heads together, and—disagree, and that will be the end of it. We shall know just as much when we get through as we do now, and no more. I fear me the great and important question as to whether Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were very, very naughty, will be one of the conundrums that never will be settled.

ILLNESS OF THE POET STEDMAN.

I am sorry to have to speak of the illness of the delightful poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, who had been ordered to give up literary work for a while, none too soon, as those who know his untiring industry will agree. To the titles of magazine critic, editor and essayist, his friends added that of kindest, truest gentlemen, which does not always lead suit with the others as it should, and he added that of a thorough business man, as if ambitious to complete the names of honor by which a private citizen might be known. Years ago he described himself laughingly as in the habit of going into Wall street and making money enough to live three or four years as he wanted to—writing—and spend it all, then go to work hard and make another fortune to use in the same way. He studies with zest, and writes with savor, and nothing the country shows can equal the exquisite style of his Greek translations, which distil like honeyed wine along the palate, and show the purple and gold of the attic crocus among their colors. Yet this work, which Americans will appreciate a generation later, as the English do now, was done not in easy leisure but after the full tale of banking hours had been told, begun in golden sunset, with his younger son studying Latin declensions by his side, and continued long after the household was wrapped in sleep. He is one of the men capable of editing a magazine like *Putnam's Monthly* in the broad half day which lies between office closing in Wall street and midnight, and no one could ever say that he did not keep his work well in hand. He carried his business habits into literary work, was prompt, systematic, and got through with an amount of it which another man would have spread through a whole day, and been justified in calling himself well tasked after that. I want to hold this picture up before young men who are ambitious of literary success. If they can grapple with business seven hours a day, study and write five or six more for fifteen or twenty years, they stand a chance of the good things which the men who own them won in the same way. The finest literary work the country has to be proud of, and that which does it most honor in cultivated circles abroad has been produced by such men as the twin critics. R. H Stoddard and Stedman, "after hours," not in the leisure of a life set apart for such pursuits. There is a class of young men who will not go into business because they fancy they have a vocation for art or literature, and make themselves a terror to editors and successful writers by hanging round, beseeching letters of introduction to this, that and the other magazine or newspaper, and looking for a position which will at once give them enough to live on.

UNHEALTHY FOR CHILDREN.

The mild winter has proven a very sickly and dangerous one for children and young people among whom diptheria and scarlet fever makes ravages known only to the health officers and those who casually glance at such returns as seven hundred deaths by diptheria in one week. St. Mary's Hall. an Episcopal school of the best order, for girls, near Burlington, N. J., was lately broken up by typhoid fever, thirty cases of which made their appearance among the scholars at one time.—This case, which was caused by the use of river water held in foul cisterns ought to lead to thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of boarding schools through the country, few of which will be found quite satisfactory in their arrangements to a well-bred physician. Principals and teachers have too much care on their hands to notice that the water tastes brackish, or that there is a bad odor lingering about parts of the house, or any of a dozen signs which tell the experienced sense that something is awry with matters on which health and life depend. I have known fever bred in a fashionable boarding school because the chambermaids had too much to do to empty the slops properly, and they were left to overflow carpets and vitiate the air of the dormitories. And this leads to a theory I lately heard about the unhealthiness of New York itself. It is fast growing the home of intermittent fever, so much so that persons of certain temperaments cannot live there six weeks without losing health, and are forced to give up living there altogether. The cause has been laid to the fault of sewers, and to the imperfect drainage of the old marshes about 15th street, which were built over long ago. While giving this fact due weight, those who have looked into the subject do not scruple to charge the ague and intermittent fever abounding to bad ventilation and ill conditions inside the houses. They say that New York is largely made up of boarding-houses and hotels, to say nothing of families in which the most glaring neglect of every law of health is the rule and not the exception.—Houses are built on wrong principles and with their cellar, kitchen and dining-rooms, and bed-rooms, their closets and bath-rooms passing the foulest air continually into the body of the house are as fruitful of malaria as if the occupants lived on the edge of a swamp. Comparatively few even of the first rate hotels and boarding houses have anything like proper ventilation. The passages smell musty, the air from a hundred close bed rooms pouring into them, while not a window is opened in the halls from October till May.—Not a pleasant subject to speak of, but one of vital importance, not on only to residents, but to property holders in New York, for it is a serious question where to find a healthy place to live within a dozen miles of this city, and the most rigid sanitary conditions must be learned and enforced where so many thousand dwellers are crowded together, or living in the city is not to be thought of. I will say that families who keep well ordered, well ventilated houses and nothing to complain of in New York more than in other cities.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

The recent fire in Fifth Avenue in which a fine family house caught from an over heated flue, has led to strict searchings into cause and effect, which show the facilities modern houses afford for getting us burned in our beds. The joists and floors of the finest houses are carelessly laid, so that the ends come in contact with fire flues, which the heat chars them and prepares the material for a conflagration at a moment's notice. The Striener mansion, owned by a rich Jewish tea merchant, took fire last year from this cause, and the mother and daughter of a wealthy and happy family lost their lives. The magnificent synagogue on Fifth avenue took fire from a red hot nail heated by the flue, into which it was driven. As one cannot with any assurance of success inspect every nail head about the house every night before going to bed—the feelings with which timid people lay their heads upon their pillows may be described as the reverse of soothing.

MAYOR WICKHAM

starts well, and that he may hold out is the ardent prayer of every good New Yorker. His first act was to remove Delafield Smith, the corporation counsel. The Mayor charges him with having actually aided and abetted the ring. He claims that his defence of the city against fraudulent claims was wilfully weak; that for ifive months he failed to prosecute the city suits against the ring—in brief that the interests of the city demand a man not tain ed in that especial place. Of course Smith denies all the charges, and there will be the usual fight over it.

The chief significance of this is the implied promise of the mayor that he will use the power vested in him for the people and against the plunderers. If he does it, he will be the most popular man in the city ever put in place. But I am not going into extacies over it just now. I remember how I hurrahed over Havemeyer and how afterward I didn't hurrah so much. There is a fatality attending Reform Mayors in this city, for the Ring seems to be all powerful and have means almost Satanic for the corruption of men. But Wickham is a good man, and I hope he may hold out faithful to the end. He commences well, at all events.

PIETRO.

The Kidnapped Legislator.

Safe Return of Mr. A. J. Cousin—The Story of His Capture, Imprisonment, and Final Release.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday morning on the steamer Camelia from across the lake was Mr. A. J. Cousin, the abducted member of the house from the parish of St. Tammany.

Mr. Cousin states that on Saturday morning he was standing near the Old Basin, at the corner of Carondelet walk and Claiborne streets, when two men seized him and declared him to be their prisoner. On his inquiring what offense he was charged with he was told to come along and they would tell him. One of the men was Jim Poole, a merchant of Covington, and the other Mr. Cousin did not know. He asked to be allowed to inform his family of his arrest, but was refused, and informed by the parties that they did not want him to look at or to speak to any one. They took him to the parish prison, and delivered him to Captain Food, who locked him up about ten minutes, when he was taken out and handcuffed by Poole's direction. He was then placed in a carriage and three other men whom he did not know, and taken to the Lake End, where he arrived about 12 o'clock. Mr Poole then took his handcuffs off. They kept him there until 4 o'clock, when they took him on board the steamer Camelia and placed him in the hold, in order that he might not have an opportunity of speaking to any one. He was informed that if an attempt was made to rescue him by the police it would be unsuccessful, as they were armed, and would fight if necessary.

When the boat had left the wharf he was allowed to come out of the hold, and was otherwise decently treated. Mr. Budd Hosmer, of Covington, he recognized as one of the men who had charge of him—When the boat arrived at Mandeville he was placed under guard of a force of fifteen or twenty men armed with muskets and fixed bayonets, with most of whom he was acquainted. They assured him of his personal safety, unless an attempt was made to rescue him.

"Boy" Hosmer and three other men took him in a carriage to Covington, the armed guard following along on horse back. In Covington he was kept in a room in Mr. Thomas Lacroix's house until Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when he was moved to the court house. They treated him well, except that they would not allow him to communicate with his friends.—They refused him an interview with his father four times. Monday two men, armed with revolvers, took him into the piney woods, nine miles from Covington, and assured him that if any one attempted to release him they would kill him before they would give him up; they told him that they had nothing in the world against him, and their only object in holding him was to prevent his presence at the organization of the Legislature. After that had taken place they would let him go.

On Tuesday they received news that the Legislature was organized, when Mr. Bradley, who purports to be a lieutenant in the "Penn militia," whatever that may be, informed Mr. Cousin that he was at liberty as soon as he should go before a justice of the peace and answer to the charge of embezzlement. This charge he learned to be on the strength of $15 in parish warrants, worth twenty cents on the dollar, which was in dispute when he vacated the office of tax collector two years ago. He was placed under $500 bonds, which were furnished by his amiable captors, Messrs. "Boy" Hosmer, Will Parker, and "Lieutenant" Bradley, of the "Penn Militia."

Mr. Cousin was, at no time, in charge of a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or any officer known to the law.

He left the lively little town of Covington immediately upon his release, and was present in the House of Representatives when his name was called in that body yesterday morning to the great satisfaction of his numerous friends.—*New Orleans Republican.*

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gentle and kindly operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5 dollars. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM STAFF. Price, $1. [Jan.2-4t. First month.

New To-Day.

WANTED.

The subscriber, living at M'Alevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, desires to rent, for the coming year, a good Grist Mill. Good references as to character and workmanship given upon application to

WILLIAM HAYES.

Jan.27to April.

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures NEURALGIA, FACE ACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, FROSTED FEET, CHILBLAINS, SORE THROAT, ERYSIPELAS, BRUISES and WOUNDS of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

"The sinews of my left hand were contracted from an old abscess, drawing the fingers into the palm of the hand. I applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It relieved them so that I can straighten my fingers and use my hands." B. MCDERMOLT, 40 W. 13th st., N. Y.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to

ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE

Incorporated in 1849 with authority to confer degrees, and endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The College is beautifully situated in a grove, within the city limits, on a lofty eminence that commands a view of the country the city, and river and bay for many miles. The College has a good library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gems, &c., and the course of instruction is thorough. Board and tuition $250 per annum.

N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250 00
One Grand Cash Gift		100,00
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts $20,000	each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts 14,000	each	140,000
16 Cash Gifts 10,000	each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts 5,000	each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts 4,000	each	100,000
50 Cash Gifts 3,000	each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts 2,000	each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts 1,000	each	100,000
200 Cash Gifts 500	each	100,000
500 Cash Gifts 100	each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts 50	each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$2,500,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For tickets and information, address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky., or THOMAS H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway New York.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, January 16, 1875. it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever

R. T. DURRETT, President.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be address-ed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING, Cheap, Good, Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*sixty-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

WANTED, AGENTS for the "LIFE AND EXPLORATIONS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE." Complete, authentic; a fresh book. Price suited to the times Address

B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. COSTS NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. Jan.27-4t.

FAIRBANKS SCALES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,

TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874.

also at the PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.

Over Thirty-four Competitors and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION AND 1873

acknowledged the STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Fairbanks & Ewing 715 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

Jan.27-3mos.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL. Only $2.00 a year.

New To-Day.

PENN STREET HALL.

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

TWO PERFORMANCES

AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 2 and at 7 o'clock.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER.....Manager

The Great Original and Renowned

GENERAL TOM THUMB & WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT, and MINNIE WARREN,

Just returned to America, after a Three Years' Tour Around the World, will appear in a variety of

FASCINATING PERFORMANCES,

Consisting of

SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, DIALOGUES, COMIC ACTS and LAUGHABLE SKETCHES.

At each entertainment, the Ladies will wear several NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES.

MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, &c., as worn by them before the Potentates of the World.

Also, MAJOR NEWELL, the Statorial Phenomenon, in his Astonishing Dance upon Parlor Skates

POPULAR PRICES:

ADMISSION ONLY..... 25 Cents
Children, under 10 years..... 15 Cents
Reserved Seats..... 50 Cents
Children under 10 to Reserved Seats..... 25 Cents

Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performance.

GEO. MITCHELL, Agent.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing between James A. Brown and Al. Tyhurst, under the firm name of Brown & Tyhurst, carrying on the FURNITURE BUSINESS, has this day (Jan. 6, 1875,) been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Tyhurst retiring from the firm. The books of the firm will be found at their office in the Furniture Store for a short time, where all persons indebted are requested to call and make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement.

JAS. A. BROWN,
AL. TYHURST.

Mr. Jas. A. Brown will continue in the business at the old stand.

Huntingdon, Jan. 20, 1875-3t.

NOTICE

All persons presenting bills to the Board of the Directors of the Poor, of Huntingdon county, are notified that hereafter it will not be necessary to produce their accounts.

By order of the Board.

GEO. W. WHITTAKER,
Jan.20-3t. Clerk.

PROCLAMATION—NOTICE OF ELECTION ON WATERWORKS.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Town Council held on the 3d day of April, 1874, it was resolved by unanimous vote, that the Election on Water works be and the same is hereby postponed until the election of Borough Officers in 1875, and

WHEREAS, The THIRD TUESDAY, (being the 16th day of FEBRUARY) is the day set apart for the election of Borough Officers by the New Constitution. Therefor,

I, RICHARD LANGDON, Chief Burgess, of the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., do hereby give notice that said Election on Waterworks will be held in said borough of Huntingdon, Pa., on the said day above mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., this 16th day of January, 1875.

RICHARD LANGDON,
Chief Burgess.

Attest: RICHARD LANGDON, Jr.,
Jan.20. Secretary.

B. T. BABBITT'S

PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, OR LYE.

Of double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 pounds, one pound Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap with the Potash accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,
Jan20-3m.] 64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

AG

The Huntingdon Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

W. L. FOULK,

Agent of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association,

Is the only person in Pittsburgh authorized to receive advertisements for the JOURNAL. He has our best rates.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodical from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

REDUCTION!

Until further notice, we propose to insert *specials*, or *locals*, in our local columns—not among the items, but distributed through the local matter—at TEN CENTS per line, eight ordinary words constituting a line. No charge, however, will be made for less than fifty cents. tf

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention—Home-made and Stolen.

County finances next week.

Gen. Tom Thumb next month.

Tramps still abound in profusion.

Our visiting cards are all the rage.

Doc. Fleming's plug hat looks nobby.

The water question is being agitated.

Adam Heeter, esq., makes a good juror.

Old Boreas was on a high on Monday last.

The Westbrook Brothers are doing the oyster trade.

Court, last week, did not add very much to the ordinary stir in town.

A social hop came off at the Morrison House one night last week.

Come to the JOURNAL office for your sale bills, and all kinds of printing.

Make your selections of valentines from the immense stock at the JOURNAL Store.

Several parties came off last week, and the young men and maidens were happy.

Every young lady and gentleman should have a case of our handsome visiting cards.

Houses go begging for tenants, on account of exhorbitant rents. They must come down.

DeArmit & Geissinger's sign is an angular affair. They do business on the square, however.

Three weeks of severe Winter weather. Coal bins have been emptied with marvelous rapidity.

The Dentists made a respectable showing about our streets during the early part of last week.

Next week we will publish the Receipts and Expenditures of the County and of the Alms House for 1874.

The Spring Election, remember, will be held on the third Tuesday of February. Make good nominations.

The last fall of "the beautiful" spoiled the ice for skating purposes, and the juveniles are troubled thereat.

Mine Host of the Morrison House has not made up his mind to continue at the head of that hostelry for the next year.

Everybody likes to deal with a polite and affable clerk. Call at the JOURNAL store for all kinds of stationery and blanks.

Quite a spirited and successful religious revival is in progress in the A. M. E. Z. church, on the corner of Sixth and Moore streets.

A strong effort will be made to repeal the Local Option Law this winter. It is becoming decidedly unpopular with all classes.

A large number of the lads and lassies, of this place, tripped the light fantastic toe at Waterstreet, on Wednesday night of last week.

Horatio G. Fisher, esq., in another column, explains, very satisfactorily, the transactions of the Agricultural Society during his administration.

Girls, be sure you place your veils over your hat like a scarf, and have the ends tied in front in a bow. Do this, and you will be in the fashion.

The atmosphere, in the neighborhood of Fourth and Mifflin streets, on Wednesday night, was not freighted with the perfume of flowers, by any means.

Business is universally dull. Everybody is complaining. Money is extremely scarce. We do hope that there will be a revival of business among our coal and iron men.

"Tommy" Montgomery, after his two years' experience in the Treasurer's office, would be qualified to run the great house of Baring & Bro. He knows how to "raise the wind."

Mr. John W. Paul, of West Huntingdon, carves some of the finest and best designs of brackets that we have ever seen. They speak highly for his mechanical ability and ingenuity.

J. W. Lupfer, esq., informs us that he has located. He is going into the mercantile business in Shade Gap Tannery. Clever fellows like him always succeed. Success to him and his.

The Orbisonia Literary Society publishes an interesting programme for each usual night of meeting. We like to see this. This kind of training will tell in a comparatively short time.

Levi Evans, esq., has recovered his pocket book. It was found by Howard Womelsdorf, in the Court House, on the day it was lost, but four or five days elapsed before it was recovered.

A man from Orbisonia, whose name we did not learn, who was on a jamboree, claims to have lost his wallet, containing over a hundred dollars, in Long's saloon, under Langdon's, on Friday last.

Non-residents are making an effort to restrain the School Directors of Carbon township from collecting, what they consider, an exorbitant school tax. If they succeed it will hardly pay for the effort.

If those who are indebted to us for two and three years suscription would pay up, it would be a great accommodation to us. It is simply an outrage that we must do so much dunning to get a little money that is over due us.

Messrs. Mateer and M'Nite occupy positions on the following committees: Mr. Mateer on Education, Banks, Accounts and Expenditures and Bureau of Statistics; Mr. M'Nite on Accounts and Expenditures, Printing, and Bureau of Statistics.

The Water Question is beginning to bubble—it will soon be up to the boiling point.—There ought to be no trouble about it. No business, requiring steam, can be carried on without water, and without steam engines the town will be as dead as a hammer.

The sleighing has been excellent—never better. We don't sleigh—never have time.—Nothing but hard work and poor pay, with a general lack of appreciation of our efforts, is in store for us. This is the experience of the past; what the future has in store for us time alone will tell.

On Friday evening last, as K. Allen Lovell, esq., was about to enter his office, on Penn street, he slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk and severely injured his wrist. It was thought, until examined by a surgeon, that it was broken, but we are happy to say it was no worse than a severe sprain.

We learn that on the conclusion of services, at the Presbyterian church, on Sunday morning last, Rev. Zahnizer gave notice that he would apply to the next Session of the Presbytery to sever his ministerial relations with the church here. Mr. Zahnizer has held his present relations for fifteen years. He has been an earnest and successful worker, and many will hear, with much regret, his present determination.

There has been a separation between an uptown lover and his sweet-heart. She presented him with her photograph, which he, on his bended knees, swore he would always wear next his heart. While making his last Sunday evening call, he drew his handkerchief from the hip pocket of his pants, when lo! the photograph fell at the lady's feet. She says he is either a liar or else his heart is not in the right place.

A STATEMENT FROM THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*Editor Journal:*—In your issue of January 20, Robert McDivitt, Secretary of the Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society, makes an extraordinary statement (which he inserts in the official proceedings, and signs the name of the President of the Society thereto in order to give it importance,) in these words: "that the Society had lost, by the mismanagement of its officers, during the annual exhibition of 1873, over $900, or sufficient to meet all present indebtedness and place the Association once more on its feet." Whether this creature could induce any person to give credit to his tale, time alone can tell; but I do not propose that any of your readers shall now remain ignorant of the precise expenditures of the year 1873, during my term as President of the Association.

Messrs. J. Simpson Africa, George Jackson and James H. Boring, were the board of Auditors appointed by me to audit the accounts of the year 1873. They report the payments for that year as follows:

(1)	Paid on old indebted ess of the Society	$352 18
(2)	Paid Henry & Co., lumber for fair,	550 32
(3)	" advertising and printing,....	124 62
(4)	" blacksmithing and hardware,	41 91
(5)	" labor on fair ground.....	378 81
(6)	" police, &c.....	173 50
(7)	" miscellaneous.....	340 00
(8)	" premiums	995 60
		$2956 94

The Statement made by the auditors was either lost or mislaid, but all the original papers have been handed me by the auditors, and I shall give you a detailed statement of these separate items of expenditure, and hope that this over-zealous Secretary may be able to show wherein a saving of $900 could have been effected.

Item 1 was am't of old indebtedness due Henry & Co., Geo. Jackson, A. H. Hight, and sundry parties, for premiums from preceding fairs. $352 18

2. Henry & Co., lumber for fair, 542 32
   Ditto, gas coal for fire engine test on fair ground, 8 00—550 32
3. Durborrow & Co., printing, 36 27
   A. L. Guss, do. 7 50
   100 large show bills..... 49 50
   Lithographer, for diplomas, 31 35—124 62
4. H. S. Wharton, nails, spikes, locks, &c..... 31 11
   M. Gahegan, flag-staff rings, hasps, &c 4 50
   Easton Blake, making scraper for track ..... 6 30—41 91
8. All cash paid out on premium list, 995 60

(Items 5, 6 and 7 we shall detail as fully as possible:

Paid for labor on fair grounds, work on track, fencing, whitewashing, erection of sheds, stalls, and grand stand, as per pay-roll.....	327 12
Attendants at grand stand, and gate keepers	53 00
Day police.....	80 25
Night police	28 75
Taking down sheds, and piling and measuring lumber.....	22 24
Jas. B. Carothers, 4 days Treasurer's Clerk	8 00
Lee T. Wilson, " "	8 00
Stamped check book, use of Treas'r,	1 00
Hunt's Cornet Band, 4 days services,	175 00
John McCahan, rent fair ground 1 yr.,	150 00
Wm. King, selling lumber.....	3 00
Wm. Lewis, stationery.....	50
J. C. Blair, copy books, &c.....	3 15
Wm. Warther, painting at office.....	2 00
Denny & McMurtrie.....	1 45
Posting bills of fair at Bedford, Harrisburg, and Altoona, expressage on fair pamphlets, postage, &c.....	23 45
Mrs. Porter, cleaning offices on fair ground.....	3 00
Buchanan & Son, Treasurer's cash-box, and tin cups.....	2 90
Thomas Strickler, lime.....	3 00
	$2960 44

You will observe that I make the total expenditures $3.50 more than the board of auditors on going over the bills of expenditures one year afterwards, and believe I have made no clerical error. Ample opportunity will be afforded Secretary McDivitt, at the next meeting of the Society in April, to show from the data how $900 was misapplied, or be publicly branded as a wilful and malicious liar.

I append the following disavowal of President Watson:

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 22, 1875.

MR. H. G. FISHER—*Dear Sir*—My attention having been called to a paragraph inserted in the proceedings of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society held on Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst., and published in the county papers, stating (in substance) that $900 of Society funds was lost by the mismanagement of the officers in 1873, I wish to say to you that this statement was not a resolution passed by the meeting. It was only a remark made by Secretary McDivitt, and was printed over my name without my authority.

JOS. WATSON, President.

In conclusion, would say that on referring to the official data I find that the total indebtedness of the Society over and above assets to be $527.54 at the close of the year 1869.

The year 1870 showed the deot to be $997.98. The year 1871 showed the debt to be $718.69. The year 1872 showed the indebtedness to be $536.18. The year 1873 showed the indebtedness to be $531.09. The year 1874 showed the indebtedness to be $924.53.

Now I submit this data to the members of the Society and public, feeling satisfied that the figures of 1873 show quite as good management and financial results as any year since 1869, and will close by showing that the cash paid in 1873 for premiums exceeded any one year since 1869.

Paid cash on Premiums	1869	675.25
" " " "	1870	643.80
" " " "	1871	947.80
" " " "	1872	682.70
" " " "	1873	995.60
" " " "	1874	95.50

Very Respectfully,

H. G. FISHER.

WHY does the "Domestic" Sewing Machine continue to have a ready sale while other machines are a drag on the market in these times of stagnation and panic? The answer is just here: Because all experienced sewing machine men, and everybody else acknowledge the superiority of the "Domestic" over all other machines. And people knowing its superiorities, and seeing its merits will buy it and the investment is one that pays and is never regretted. nov.4tf.

CHOICE Syrup Teas, Breakfast Hominy, New Orleans Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Mince Meat, Lemons, Spices, at Massey's Grocery. tf

AN APPEAL FOR RELIEF FOR ROCK COUNTY, MINN.—The great destitution prevailing in this county on account of the destruction of crops by grasshoppers, compels us to appeal to those who are more fortunate, for help for the suffering among us. This county, situated in the South Western corner of the State is on the frontier. Prior to 1872 it was chiefly a wilderness. Its settlers now numbering more than 700 families are mostly homesteaders. Their all was expended in reaching their new homes, providing some kind of habitation, breaking a few acres of prairie and making a start. They have no resources except in the produce of their farms When their crops fail all is gone, nothing is left but starvation if help from abroad cannot be obtained. A large portion of the crop of 1873 was destroyed by grasshoppers, but enough was left to enable the settlers, by mortgaging their teams and the expected crop, to reach the harvest of 1874. But just as the first ripe grain was beginning to fall by the reaper, their fields were again visited by the pest, against which no foresight could provide and no industry repair. The grasshoppers came in clouds, and the results of a years hard toil, the sole dependence for living for hundreds of families, were consumed as by fire. The destruction of corn, oats and vegetables was complete and less than one-third of the crop of wheat was saved and this must be sold at the low price of 50 cents per bushel to satisfy the mortgages given to carry them over last year, although it represents the last loaf of bread and the last bushel of seed of many a family. And now we find ourselves in a condition that is appalling. More than one-half of the families in the county need assistance. The wants of many are urgent and immediate. The cold winter is upon them, their clothing and bedding are scant and worn out; they have no fuel but the wild hay of the prairie; they are in want of food; they are in want of all those things that in older communities are called the necessaries of life; they are remote from railway communication; hence, but a meagre portion of the generous contributions that have already been made has reached them, a portion wholly inadequate to their wants; they cannot borrow of their neighbors, for they are hundreds of miles from the regions of abundant harvests; they cannot go elsewhere, for they have no means wherewith to go; they have nowhere else to go, for this is their home. Although they are in distress they are not discouraged. They believe that this scourge is only temporary; another invasion by the grasshoppers is not anticipated. If the settlers can live through the winter and in the spring obtain seed grain and feed for their teams, they will sow a wider breadth than ever before, and, having a soil of wonderful fertility, they expect to reap a harvest that will lift them out of their present unfortunate condition. In behalf of these families who have been reduced to want and suffering through no fault of their own, we appeal to the generous of our own State and of other localities to contribute something to preserve their lives and relieve their sufferings. Contributions of food, clothing, boots and shoes, fuel, corn, oats, &c., should be directed to P. J. Kniss, Chairman of Rock County Relief Committee, LuVerne, Minn., via Worthington. Contributions of money should be sent direct to him at LuVerne by draft, P. O. money order or registered letter, and they will be thankfully received, promptly acknowledged, and faithfully distributed.

Rock County Relief Committee—P. J. Kniss, W. O. Crawford, T. P. Grout.

County Commissioners—C. A. Reynolds, J. H. Furgeson, E. T. Sheldon.

Chairmen of the town boards of Supervisors—Jas. Marshall, W. F. Brown, Q. Loveland, Nels Jacobson, C. A. Reynolds, A. R. Ladd, James Mitchell, Seth Mitchell, Herman Ohs.

MADAM RUMOR.—*Jackson Township.*—Among the other topics of conversation and interest discussed by Madam is the railroad. Now, I think she could not discuss a subject more worthy of her highness and more interesting to the citizens of Huntingdon and our own community. A railroad running from Huntingdon to Greenwood Furnace is talked of, which is to go through the mountains and intersect with some other road. But no matter where it intersects, or whether it intersects at all or not, just so it comes. The road spoken of is no doubt better known as the Huntingdon & Greenwood Furnace railroad. I wish there was some way to get the name of our small village inscribed on the cars along with what has been mentioned. But no matter about the name or whether it has a name at all or not, just so we get a railroad. I dreamed we had a railroad and I came from Huntingdon on it and I thought it was the best thing ever happened. I started after breakfast and shipped my butter and eggs; sold them and made out well and was back in time to get my dinner. Let us look at the advantages of a railroad. Suppose a man would start after breakfast and go to town, do his business and get back for dinner; he saves his fifty cents for dinner, a tired pair of horses, wear of wagon, a wearisome drive and a half-day which would certainly more than counter balance the fare, and besides all have the pleasure of riding. It will raise the value of land, give us a home market and enliven business, and be much more convenient all around. This has been talked of for a long time and I hope it will not end there, but that some of our leading men will take hold of this thing and rush it through. Leave us either do something or else keep quiet. I either want Madam stopped or give her something else to talk about than "their talking about a railroad!" Let her say there *is* going to be a railroad.

MATILDA FURNACE.—We lately visited Matilda Furnace. Since the property has come into the hands of Mr. B. B. Thomas, things have assumed a new appearance. For weeks numbers of men have been employed in digging ditches, building walls and making other improvements about the works. Mr. Chas. E. Sackett, the manager is, a man of indomitable energy. Besides superintending all the work, he keeps the books and accounts, doing as much work as any two men ought to do. The store house has been repaired and remodelled, and the store room made more comfortable by the addition of a ninety dollar Speer stove. The store has been re stocked with goods, and the three salesmen, Messrs. McLaughlin, Shaver and Allen, are kept busy. They informed us that on a recent Saturday they sold over five hundred dollars worth of goods. The main store-room is one of the finest in the county, having been especially fitted up for the purpose. It is fifty feet long by twenty eight feet wide and is warmed by two basement furnaces besides the large stove already mentioned. Under the new dispensation it is confidently anticipated that the men employed at the works will be paid regularly, that business will be done in a business-like manner, and that the surrounding community will be benefited accordingly.—*Mount Union Times.*

PUBLIC SALES.—The season for public sales is fast approaching, and we would remind those of our readers desiring any of this kind of printing, that we have superior facilities for executing it. We have a large and varied assortment of cuts, purchased expressly for illustrating sale-bills; also, an invoice of new type, embracing several different designs, for the same purpose; and we flatter ourselves that we can get up the neatest posters in this section of the country. Call and see specimens, before going elsewhere. tf.

COURT PROCEEDINGS—SECOND WEEK OF JANUARY TERM, 1874.—The Court convened at half past four o'clock on Monday afternoon pursuant to adjournment. On Tuesday morning the following sentences were pronounced:

Joseph Raffensberger, Silas Dougherty and Jackson Beck, convicted, last week, of the larceny of turkeys from Wm. Kyper, were sentenced each to pay a fine of $5, costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for the term of one year and two months.

Joseph Raffensberger, convicted also of the larceny of turkeys from William Speck, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs of prosecution and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary four months, after the expiration of the above mentioned sentence.

Adam Price, whom the jury acquitted of selling liquor without license, but found that the costs should be paid by him, was sentenced accordingly.

Hiram Bowermaster and Daniel Bailey, convicted of escape, were sentenced each to pay a fine of $5 and, jointly, to pay the costs.

The civil list was disposed of after the following manner:

Dr. H. Orlady vs. Stewart Foster. Case continued by consent of parties.

Rockhill Coal & Iron Co. vs. Samuel Bolinger. Summons Trespass on the case Quare Clausum Fregit. This suit was brought by Plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged trespass committed upon some of Plaintiff's woodlands lying along the side of Shade Mountain, in Cromwell township. It seemed that a number of trees upon these lands had been cut down and the bark thereof carried away; and for some reason or other, although it did not appear at the trial why, the Plaintiffs brought suit against the defendant to recover damages for this injury. The plaintiffs succeeded in showing that some injury had been committed, but failed utterly to show that defendant had been the tresspasser. The case was chiefly remarkable for this:—That there was no evidence given in the whole case except that given for and by the plaintiffs; that the defendant, although he had his witnesses in Court, did not deem it necessary to make any defence, but said that he relied upon the weakness of the plaintiff's case, and that without any evidence on his part the jury, after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict for defendant. Dorris and Woods for Plaintiffs and Lytle and Petriken for Defendant. The Plaintiffs moved for a new trial, but the Court refused to entertain the motion. It would, perhaps, be fair to state that Mr. Africa, an important witness for plaintiffs, was unavoidably absent, and they were thus deprived of the benefit of his testimony.

Luden Dean vs. A. B. Shenefelt. This was an appeal filed by defendant to April Court last. It was arbitrated and the defendant again appealed. Mr. Shenefelt had built a new house upon his farm in Juniata township, and afterward employed Mr. Dean to build a porch or veranda at the front of said house. There was no particular sum agreed upon as the price of the work, only that it was to be done for as little or less than the Planing Mills would charge. This suit was brought to recover a portion of the price charged by Mr. Dean for his work, the defendant refusing to pay it, because, he alleged, the job was not well done and would probably have to be taken down and rebuilt. The principal and almost the only question in the case was whether or not the work was sufficiently well done to enable the plaintiff to recover his full price for it. A jury was called, who, after hearing both sides of the case, found for plaintiff fifty two dollars—nearly the amount of his claim. Petriken, Massey and McNeil for Plaintiff and Woods & Williamson for Defendant.

George Long vs. the township of Walker. The facts in this case, briefly stated, are about these:—In June, 1873, Joseph Strouse and David Maize started away from Huntingdon in a two-horse buggy, having one of George Long's and one of Denny & McMurtrie's in harness. Going to Williamsburg they traded Mr. Long's horse for another, getting with it $40 in money; then going to Gaysport they again traded for another horse—this time giving $60. They then started toward home, and in crossing a bridge in Walker township, across Crooked Creek, Mr. Long's new horse stepped upon a loose plank which, giving way, let his hind legs down through the bridge.—He got up again and going a short distance further showed signs of sickness. His driver removed the harness and in a short time the horse died. The plaintiff alleged that his horse received the injuries from which he died by his fall through the bridge, and that the defendants, having neglected to keep this bridge in good and safe repair, were liable for his value to plaintiff. The defendant alleged that the horse died from fast driving or from old injuries developed by fast driving or from other causes. The jury found for the defendant. Woods and Williamson for Plaintiff and P. M. Lytle for Defendant. The Plaintiff moved the Court for a new trial and the motion was ordered for argument.

Thomas Steel vs. Samuel L. Glasgow and wife. Case continued by consent of parties.

F. J. Johnston for use of Wm. Shaffer vs. J. A. Haggerty with notice to Casper Weight, terre tenant. This was an interesting and somewhat curious case. Mr. Johnston had a judgment note for $2000 against Mr. Haggerty which on the 27th of December 1870, he took to the Prothonotary's office in Huntingdon to have entered of record. The Prothonotary entered the judgment as the record shows, but as the evidence showed omitted to index it for some length of time. Mr. Haggerty owned several pieces of real estate at or about Union Furnace. He sold to Mr. Weight a small farm for about $1200, and Mr. Weight before taking the deed had the records examined to find the liens against Mr. Haggerty. Several judgments were found but the one in question was not then discovered. Mr. Weight after getting all the other judgments disposed of took the deed for his land from Mr. Haggerty and paid the purchase money in full. This case was a Scire Facias on the last judgment to renew it and also to bring Mr. Weight in as terre-tenant. Mr. Weight of course resisted the claim and the case had a rather threatening aspect toward one of our late county officials. But it should be stated that last summer Mr. Haggerty's mill at Union Furnace burned down entailing considerable loss upon him and placing his creditors on the lookout, and this Scire Facias was then brought to revive this judgment. It transpired during the trial that Mr. Haggerty had paid to Mr. Johnston the whole amount of this $2000 judgment and that it ought to have been satisfied. At this time Mr. Haggerty owed Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., of Tyrone, about $1700. Mr. Shaffer had deposited in the same bank about $1700, and had certificates therefor. But the bank had suspended, so it was concluded that Mr. Shaffer should transfer their certificates. Haggerty to enable him to pay his indebtedness to the bank and give him $300 worth of grain and for the consideration Haggerty was to get an assignment of this $2000 judgment from Johnston to Shaffer. This was all done notwithstanding the fact that as between Johnston and Haggerty the judgment was paid and satisfied. The court ruled that Casper Weight could not be affected to his prejudice by the revival of a paid and satisfied judgment and the plaintiff, then became non suit as to him. The Court also ruled that Mr. Haggerty's act in inducing Mr. Shaffer to take an assignment of a paid judgment, he not knowing it was paid, estopped Haggerty from setting that payment up as a defence against Shaffer in this action to revive to his use. Accordingly the jury found for the plaintiff as against J. S. Haggerty the sum of $2136. Thus though this case seemed so mixed up and rather threatening to some parties all concerned, both plaintiffs' and defendants' and interested outside parties, came out of the contest unhurt, and were placed by the rulings of the court and the verdict of the jury just where it seemed they should stand. Mr Stevens represented Mr. Shaffer, Mr. Petrikin gave half his attention to one side of the case and the other to the other side, and Messrs. Brown & Bailey seemed to be some times for one defendant and sometimes for both.

The Borough of Huntingdon vs. J. W. Mattern. Case continued by consent of parties.

Cyrus Jeffries vs. John Dougherty, et al. Case continued by consent of parties.

The Borough of Huntingdon vs. D. Caldwell, et al. 18th January 1875. Defendants' allege su-prise because of amended narr filed to this term and case continued at costs of plaintiff.

Martin Walker vs B. F. Wallace. Case continued by consent of parties.

Henry S. Woods vs. Geo. M. Cresswell, Exr., of Jacob Stahley, deceased. This suit was brought upon book account for carpenter work done by plaintiff to the house of Jacob Stahley in his lifetime. Plaintiff claimed over $500 but a portion of the account was over six years old and was therefore barred by the statute of limitations reducing the amount in suit to about $300. The plaintiff relied upon his account and the defendant replied by attacking plaintiff's character for truth and veracity as a witness, and for honesty and correctness in his book-keeping. The verdict of the jury rendered about eleven o'clock Thursday night was for the plaintiff for $35. Woods & Williamson for plaintiff, Petrikin, Massey & McNeil for defendant.

The Court adjourned at about eight o'clock on Thursday evening, all the business of the term having been disposed of. The adjourned or argument court is appointed to be held March 23, 1875.

If you want pictures or chromos the JOURNAL Store is the place to buy them. tf.

Pat. O'Bryan to Dennis O'Rafferty.

Oh Denis, me boy,
I was jumpin for joy
Whin I read yer swate lines in the JOURNAL:
I fear'd ye were dead,
Wid the turf on yer head,
Or bed taken a virry long journey.

But corney, good luck,
Me muse has come back,
And its tired she is of Salt river:
She could not sthay there
For the cupboard was bare,
And she says she will lave me, no niver.

And me head is chuck full,
'Till it raises the wool,
About the post office taxes,
They make us pay rints,
On each box forty cints,
I'm as firey as lucifer matches.

The Shantytown men,
Are as mad as a wet hen,
For the boxes belong to the people:
They made thim therselves,
Ivery box on the shelves,
And they are determined to kape thim.

They might jist as well,
Me shanty to sell,
To pay off the debt of the nation,
Or the shirt from me back,
For what they may lack,
An shure its a sorry vexation.

What business hev they,
A duty to lay?
An shure its a virry mane action:
Ould Barney McLores
Says he'll heave thim out doors,
And then he will sell thim at auction.

An shure it is thruc,
That the editor, too,
Has a duty to pay on exchanges:
Bad luck till the law,
Tis a terrible blow,
And unequally they hev arranged it.

Yours, forever,
PAT O'BRYAN.

P. S. Sure an did yez see the carrier's adriss thet the howly praste made ivry whit himself; it minds me of the ould fable, where the king of bastes was walkin on his dignity, an heard a great roren insultin noise, and whin he seen it proceaded from the brayin of an ass, he considered the soorce and walked on; so that is jist the way Scott un Brown an all the ducent men will do wid the howly praste. No more, write soon. P. O'B.

LEHIGH AND EASTERN RAILROAD.—The projected route of this company is from the Lehigh coal regions, say at Hazleton, eastward across Pennsylvania and New York, bridging the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, to Boston. In the prospectus it is stated that "Coal can be delivered in the cars at the mine at $2.25 per gross ton. The distance from the coal field to Poughkeepsie is 120 miles; from Poughkeepsie to Boston, 181 miles, making a total distance of 301 miles. At one cent per ton per mile, the cost in Boston will be $5.45 per ton, at which rate coal may be carried in large quantities; and it will be perceived that along the route we cross at right angles about twenty railroads, leading to flourishing villages and manufacturing towns, all of which are dependent upon the Anthracite and Bituminous coal of Pennsylvania and further south.

* * * *

"We will not stop with the trade and commerce of Pennsylvania alone. The Lehigh and Eastern Railroad will cross and connect with, first, the Danville and Hazleton, the Philadelphia and Erie, at Sunbury, Pa., a road reaching to Erie, 288 miles in length, thereby opening the Bituminous coal and oil regions of Pennsylvania, together with the grain trade of the lakes, and from Sunbury southwestwardly to the Broad Top Railroad, and to the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland, and again from Sunbury to Baltimore and Washington."—*Seward's Coal Trade Journal.*

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is an epitome of newspaper history. It is also regarded as an official register of circulations. This feature requires the closest scrutiny to prevent it from leading to abuses. The plan adopted by the publishers of the *Directory*, to secure correct and trustworthy reports, is rigid in its requirements and adhered to with impartiality. Successful publishers, who have something to gain by a comparison, are generally prompt, not only to send reports in conformity, but give Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co. such information as enables them to weed out unsubstantiated statements of pretenders in journalism. The popularity of the book, and the general confidence in its accuracy and good faith are attested by the immense body of advertisements it receives.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Mayer, of Centre county, in the case of James Bell, who, though subpœnaed to attend court at Bellefonte, refused even to appear on an attachment, but was afterward taken by the deputy sheriff and a policeman, decided that the witness having demanded his cost at the time of service, and it having been refused or not paid, he could not be held for cost of attachment, nor had the court a right to issue an attachment in the case. This settles the vexed question of compulsory attendance, and establishes the fact in law, that no witness is obliged to attend in a civil case until his costs have been paid in advance. In criminal cases, the law may be different, as the Commonwealth is supposed to be good for the costs.

The Catalogues of Seeds and Plants for 1875, of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortland St., New York, are just received—they number about 180 pages, are finely illustrated, and in addition contain five beautiful colored plates of the following: A group of Roses, Verbenas, Pinks, Lobelias, and a new Vegetable. These Catalogues, with all the plates, are mailed to all applicants by Peter Henderson & Co., on receipt of 50 cents. A Catalogue *without the plates* will, however, be sent to any address without charge.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending January 23, 1875.....	3,321
Same time last year	8,254
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	4,933
Total amount shipped to date.....	10,260
Same date last year.....	22,300
Increase for year 1874.....	
Decrease.....	10,240

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.—"One who has tried it" communicates to the New York *Herald:* Let each of your readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil, and five cents worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly. At night, before going to bed, rub the throat with the camphorated oil, and pin around the neck, a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure cure.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, January 23d, 1875:

J. B. Fouts, James A. Fountain, Samuel Green, J. B. Hoover, Miss Callie E. Hall, Mrs. Maggie Miller, Miss Marie Orlady, John Weaver, Mrs. Louie Wilson, B. Wolf.

Persons desiring advertised letters forwarded must send *one cent* fee, for advertising.

J. HALL MUSSER, P. M.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Your wives are wanting a good sewing machine. Now, Miller and Wilson will sell you a "Domestic" and receive in payment therefor all kinds of marketable produce, at the highest market prices. tf.

All kinds of printing stock for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

FEW are aware of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. Price, 25 cents.

Valentines, in great abundance, at the JOURNAL Store. Now is the time to buy something for your sweetheart. tf.

Parson's Purgative Pills—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

LITERATURE.

THE NATIONAL.—Another new monthly magazine is announced, to be devoted to literature, art and science, and to be illustrated, and thorough in each department. Music, the drama, sculpture and painting, are to receive an appropriate amount of attention: and this, as its name would imply, is to emanate from our National Capital—Washington, D. C. We hope it may have an enthusiastic reception in its advent, enjoy a long and prosperous life, and be entirely worthy of "National" patronage. Price $4.00 per annum. National Publication Company.

PETERSON'S JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE. The number for February is already on our table. It contains two articles which will, doubtless, attract particular attention. The first of these is by Henry Peterson, and suggests the important scientific question, whether the earth is not continually growing in size—feeding, as it were, upon the air and the ocean, and thus diminishing the amount of water. The Revelation of St. John, relative to the "new heaven and the *new* earth, and *no more sea*," is quoted in this connection. The other is by John Smith, a well-known name, who discusses "The Cause and Cure of the Hard Times." This question is a very vexing one just now, and the writer who can solve it and show the country the way out, will not fail to win the esteem of every man, woman and child. Other articles are full of entertainment. Terms $2.00 a year. H. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STORY OF SEVEN OAKS.—An able critic writes: "A careful reading of the introductory chapters of Dr. Holland's new serial in *Scribner's Monthly*, gives good promise of what the story is to be, and the opening is more brilliant than any of Dr. Holland's previous novels, in the quaintness of the characters and the delicate outline of the plot; the dialogue is particularly striking."

THE YOUNG SCRIVENER.—The Story of the Young Surveyor, by J. T. Trowbridge, just begun in Scribner's *St. Nicholas*, is a capital story for boys. It gives a true picture of life on the prairies of the west; then the surveying is so mixed up with hunting and other adventures, that the boys scarcely know where the instruction leaves off and the fun begins.

THE SCHOOLDAY MAGAZINE.—The number for January, 1875, begins the nineteenth annual volume of this periodical, and still it is improving and enlarging. George Carey Eggleston will add to the entertainment of the boys and girls by contributing a story of the Creek Indian War. The chromo given to its subscribers is said to be quite handsome. This magazine ought to be in every school. Terms $1.50. J. W. Daughaday & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

It would be difficult to find a better or more reliable combined secular and religious weekly newspaper, than *The New York Observer*, so ably edited by Rev. S. I. Prime, and published at 37 Park Row, New York City. It is worthy of the fullest patronage. Price $3.15 postage paid.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA. January 26, 1875.

Superfine Flour	$5 00
Extra Flour	5 50
Family Flour	5 75
Red Wheat	1 05
White Wheat	1 10
Rye, per cwt	80
Barley	75
Butter	25
Brooms ₰ doz	2 00
Beeswax ₰ pound	25
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	6
Clovereed ₰ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₰ bushel on ear new	70
Corn shelled new	70
Chickens ₰ lb	6
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 90
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	10
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	17
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 25
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	10
Side	10
Hay ₰ ton new	16 00
Lard ₰ lb new	12½
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Butter quiet and unchanged. New York and Bradford county choice, 59@41c, Western extras, 29@32, Western firsts, 27@28c.

Cheese remains quiet and unchanged.

Eggs active as to sales, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, 32@33c, Western 30@31c.

The Flour market is remarkably quiet and steady, with sales of 3,500 barrels Redstone, Quaker City, Market Street, and City Mill, on secret terms, and 500 barrels in lots, including Superfine at $3.75@$3, Extras at $4.12½@4.50, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family at $5@5.75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do do at $5@5 and fancy brands at $6.25@

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Doing Up Clothes.

Starching properly is important. Dissolve thoroughly until as thick and smooth as cream, and pour on sufficient boiling water, adding to every pint a piece of spermaceti, lard or butter the size of a hazelnut. One ounce of gum arabic in a half pint of water, and a teacupful added to the starch, gives a fine polish to shirt-bosoms, collars, &c. Muslin dresses should be starched in rice water, made by boiling two tablespoonfuls of rice to a pint of water, and boiling until entirely dissolved; this will stiffin two dresses. When the clothes are perfectly dry, lay all starched articles—excepting shirts and collars—upon a sheet, and sprinkle them with a wisp broom kept for the purpose, then straighten and roll tightly, letting them remain covered in a cool place one hour before ironing. Dip the shirt-bosoms and collars, in a little cold starch-water, squeezing very tightly and rubbing well.

The ironing is important, as everything depends upon the manner in which it is done. The light, smooth, nickel-plated irons, sold for a dollar and a half, are by far the best. Above all, if you value your health and feelings learn to iron sitting.—Standing is wearing and wearying work. A man may plow all day who will faint if required to stand a few hours. A piece of soft old towel or other linen, or a small sponge, is always requisite to wipe off starched articles and little specks and spots from various pieces. An old book or pamphlet should always be at hand on which to rub the iron if not perfectly smooth. Linen goods should be ironed on the right side, cotton and embroidery on the wrong. Never use heavy irons for muslins; but iron off rapidly, and finish the gathers, &c., on the right side. Lace curtains must never be ironed, but pinned to a rod on which a strip of cotton is tacked, and a heavy rod, with weights fastened to the ends, pinned to the bottom. —*American Rural Home.*

Capabilities of an Acre.

J. M. Smith, a market gardener of Green Bay, furnishes the *Horticulturist* some interesting statements of his experiments in high culture. He has found the rule invariable, not a single exception to it, that the more he has spent in cultivating and manuring, the greater have been the net profits per acre. Last season he cultivated fourteen acres, and began with a more thorough and expensive cultivation than ever before. The result was, that although there was a "terrific drouth"—one of the dryest seasons ever known in that region—after spending $3,986 or $384 per acre, he had a better balance than at any previous year. He appears to regard constant cultivation, especially through drouth, in connection with copious manuring, as all important. Stable manure is the standard; with such use of superphosphates, plaster, lime, ashes, and other manures, as experience and good sense point out. "After you have learned how to spend money to the best advantage," he remarks, "a large profit may be made by laying out $300 per acre than with less. After the second year, if your land does not pay all its expenses, taxes, and ten per cent. on $1,000 per acre, there is something wrong somewhere. I have some acres of land that did not pay expenses for two years, but for a number of years past have not failed to pay ten per cent. on at least $2,000 per acre. I expect my whole garden to do more than that in a short time." He adds that he is now aiming at 1,000 bushels of onions per acre, then a crop of carrots or turnips, or 500 bushels of early potatoes; or if strawberries, 12,800 quarts or 400 bushels per acre. This amount of strawberries is not wholly impossible, as we have known, under our own observation, this rate on two-thirds of an acre.

Successful Pear Culture.

L. & A. B. Rathbone, of Oakfield, Genessee county, New York, have furnished for this department the following facts relative to their experiment in cultivating pears: In the spring of 1864 they set out 4,000 dwarf pear trees, 3,000 Duchess, 500 Louise Bonne de Jersey, 400 Beurre de Anjou, and 100 Vicar of Winkfield.—The trees are ten feet apart each way, occupying ten acres. The soil is a gravelly loam, mixed with sand, with clay subsoil. For five years the trees were severely pruned. The orchard has received medium cultivation but no fertilizer, except that in June, 1873, it was dressed with about eight bushels per acre of slacked lime and unleached wood ashes. Delivered in barrels at Batavia, and beginning with 1868, the several amounts received for six successive years were as follows, and in the order named: $100, $230, $110, $1,338, $2,250, $5,530—total $9,458. It will be noticed that in the last named year, 1873, the gross sales reached $553 per acre.—*Report of Department of Agriculture.*

Vegatable Instincts.

If a pail of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and be found in the morning with one of the leaves on the water. If a prop be placed within six inches of a convolvus, scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of the plants grow near to each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of the spiral and they will twine around each other.—*Canada Farmer.*

TOOTHACHE.—It is said that the worst toothache, or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of clean cotton saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN HERB BITTERS

MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

These Bitters are Anti-Dyspeptic, a fine Tonic and an excellent appetizer. They are a sure preventitive against many of the diseases arising from a week stomach, &c., &c. Address

J. M. SWOOPE,
Sept.23-1y. Manufacturer.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SUCCESSORS TO KRYDER & CO.

To those interested in the purchase of a strictly

PURE RYE WHISKY,

for medical purposes we offer

BAILEY'S PURE RYE,

price $2 to $6 per gallon, and will ship in packages to suit purchasers.

We also handle largely a

COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY,

price from $1.50 to $1.75.

We import

FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND GIN,

and also manufacturers of

DR. STOEVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

Send for Price List. HUEY & CHRIST,
121 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
June24,1874-1yr.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying al its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scrufe, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no antheluinities will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its mpurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system wil, follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California. & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Sept.10,1873-eomly.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. A. JOY & CO.,

414 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.,

next door below Wharton's Hardware Store.

Best place in town to purchase a good article at a reasonable price.

We have just received a good stock of Keystone and City made Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Aug.5,1874-1yr.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE for all kinds of printing.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson

NEW No. 6,

SEWING MACHINE,

Triumphant at the American Institute NEW YORK.

After repeated examinations, lasting for hours, tested on all kinds of work from gauze to heavy harness by foot and steam-power, and decided superior to and that it must eventually supersede all others, and **unanimously awarded the gold medal**—the only one given to sewing machines by the American Institute for many years.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG CO.,
914 Chestnut Street, Philad'a, Pa.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

December 15, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)

AND

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New subscriptions (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

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THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

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The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

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The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

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Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

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JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
no15

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

JANUARY 17th 1875.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.80 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.20 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.15 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.00 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.15 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.20, and 8.45 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.15 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.00 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.25, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.45 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

Jan.14,1874-tf. J. E. WOOTTEN, *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL 4.35, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS 1.20 p. m, to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE 5.50 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD

FAST LINE 3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM 6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL 3.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.

For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Pass Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
MAIL	PITTSBURG EXPRESS	PASSENGER	FACIFIC EXPRESS	A. M.		HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	ATLANTIC EXPRESS
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
5 02	.....	11 35	7 07		N. Hamilton.....	8 27	5 11	.....
5 09	.....	11 42	7 12		Mt. Union.....	8 20	5 05	7 54
5 17	.....	11 49	.....		Mapleton	8 13	4 56	.....
5 26	.....	11 57	.....		Mill Creek.....	8 05	4 49	.....
5 40	2 39	12 10	7 37		Huntingdon.....	7 52	4 35	7 30
6 00	.....	12 31	7 53		Petersburg	7 36	4 20	.....
6 90	.....	12 41	.....		Barree	7 27	4 11	.....
6 17	.....	12 50	0		Spruce Creek.....	7 22	4 05	.....
6 31	.....	1 05	.....		Birmingham.....	7 12	3 52	.....
6 39	3 20	1 13	8 24		Tyrone.....	7 04	3 45	6 45
6 51	.....	1 26	.....		Tipton.....	6 56	3 36	.....
6 57	.....	1 32	.....		Fostoria.....	6 50	3 30	.....
7 02	.....	1 38	8 43		Bell's Mills.....	6 47	3 26	6 30
7 40	3 55	2 20	9 20		Altoona.....	6 30	3 10	6 15
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.55, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 12.25 a m.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Hunting don at 10.58 p. m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.35 a m

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jauy,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

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Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
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COTTAGE, HEMP,
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and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realised from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office oader to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

A full line of CHROMOS and other PICTURES, very cheap, at the

JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children.

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Ready-made Clothing.

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER COMES TO THE RESCUE!

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLON!

FOSTER & CARMON,

On Allegheny Street, two doors East of Union Depot,

Have just received one of the largest assortments of Clothing ever brought to Huntingdon. Their stock consists of all the

NEW STYLES of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,

Gentleman's FURNISHING Goods,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND SATCHELS,

And everything pertaining to Clothing Business. They sell everything LOW FOR CASH. Give them a call, and ascertain for yourself. May20-6mos.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

A. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,) Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard, At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale, At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.

Aug.20,1873.

PAINTER'S MANUAL—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, &c., 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, $1. Watchmaker and Jeweler's Manual 50. Taxidermist's Manual. 50. Soap-maker's Manual, 25. Guide to Authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Dog Training, 25. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Employment Seeker's Guide, 25. Of booksellers, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept-22-3mo.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 11, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, 71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mill

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE.

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, 71.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. Cohen.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Woodes and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BECK & FLEMING,
No. 171, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW.

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE,

SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE.

CENTENNIAL SAUCE,

CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT,

CONFECTIONARIES BEST QUALITY,

JELLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Wheat, Bran and Rye Bread, baked daily, Cakes for parties, baked to order. All orders will be delivered if required. Give us a call.

july29-6mos.] WILLIAM SMITH.

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY WITH GEYER & CARPENTER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

No. 7 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. GEYER.
H. C. CARPENTER. [may13,1874-1yr.

MARBLEHEAD WOOLEN FACTORY.

NEAR M'ELVY'S FORT,

Huntingdon county, Pa.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he manufactures

BLANKETS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS,

Jeans, Flannels and Stocking and other Yarns, and everything usually manufactured in a Country Factory, which he will exchange for Wool or Cash, at fair prices.

E. A. GIBBONEY.

Aug.19,'74-1yr.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
PAPERS. ALBUMS. FLUIDS.

Buy your Paper. Buy your Stationery.
Buy your Blank Books.

AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Fine Stationery. School Stationery.
Books for Children. Games for Children.
Elegant Fluids. Pocket Book, Pass Books,

And an Endless Variety of Nice Things,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

Miscellaneous.

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

CELEBRATED

GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HONOR TO BE THE LEADING INSTRUMENT NOW IN USE

—THEY SAY—

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Smithson & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5, 1872.*

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Mann, and H. D. Hendy, D. D., Hon. I. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SWEET.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 10, 1873.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to anyone in want of a first-class parlor organ.

PROF. C. H. LOWER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 12, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS.—*Gents:* Having had one of your Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, for six months past, I thought before recommending it, to give it a fair, impartial trial, and am happy to